

West Virginia Democrat.

Conscious innocence blushes where
brazen guilt never changes color.

We are not hopeful of much progress in West Virginia until some aggressive man of brains and studious habits, who is financially independent, comes to the front and makes a canvass of the State for the sole purpose of rallying the people to make a stand against an audacious, corrupt and truculent money power. He must be a man in full sympathy with the masses, and he must be a man who has applied himself to the investigation of public questions. If such a man, animated by enlightened convictions, and fired by enthusiasm, should speak to voters, face to face, the rank and file would desert our present managing office-holders and follow him as Israel followed the pillar of fire and cloud. We have men equal to this work, but they are poor, and their labor belongs to wife and children. Unfortunately we have not yet developed any man of fortune who does not truckle to monopoly.

We cannot gather figs from thistles, and we cannot obtain wise laws from men who have not applied themselves to the study of public questions. One man in the Legislature who thoroughly understands a subject has more influence than 50 men who do not understand it. The railroad lobby appreciate this and hence they exclude from the Legislature the few men who apply to the investigation of public matters.

A new degree to be conferred by Harvard College next Commencement will be in honor of successful merchants in Boston. The degree will be "T. D." which being interpreted, means tax dodgers.—*Boston Traveler*.

It is natural that men of large property should scheme to dodge taxes; the wonder is, that the rank and file submit to laws which are so worded as to make tax dodging easy. In West Virginia a man worth \$200 pays taxes on about \$178, while one worth \$50,000—if in notes and bonds pays on only about \$20,000. It is surprising that some men of brains and ambition does not come to the front on this subject.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

Mr. Jas. P. Cooper, the agent for the council of foreign bondholders, has returned to this State and, it is understood, proposes to use every effort to get license tax payers to use coupons in the payment of the license taxes due May 1. These are mostly liquor dealers. Mr. Cooper has brought with him a large number of bonds from which the coupons are to be cut.—*Balto. Sun*.

The experience of ten years demonstrates that Mr. Cooper acts for some English gentlemen who do not and can not comprehend the habits of thought and prejudices of the Va. people. The debt quarrel has done the State incalculable damage and every Virginian, who thinks, sees the importance of a speedy settlement, but it will never be settled by lawsuits—it will never be settled "by rubbing the hair the wrong way." Every State except Va. and West Va. has put its debt on a second basis; it is only a question of time when the people of these two remaining debts find out, what is already known to intelligent business men, that a community cannot prosper while boycotted by capital, and that capital boycotts a repudiating State. For the future of Va., and for the future of West Va., it is to be hoped new tactics will be adopted by the bondholders.

SALARIES.

The fact that Chief Justice Waite, who never lived extravagantly, died after 14 years service without leaving ample provision for his family, is a cogent argument for increasing the salary of that office. In dignity it is next to that of President. The Chief Justice of England gets \$40,000 a year. Ten thousand a year is inadequate to the requirements of the position. Our Chief Justice must live in a style befitting his high office. The salary should be at least \$25,000.—*N. Y. Herald*.

We are fast building up an aristocracy of money in this country. The remedy is not to tax the masses to pay large salaries, but to teach the public that social position cannot be purchased by a lavish display of wealth. The circumstance that a man has servants in livery should be conclusive of his unfitness for office. The trappings of royalty are out of place—or rather should be, in a republic.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

The value of personal property in Delaware in 1850 was \$21,000,000; this was \$230 per capita. In 1860, it was \$46,000,000; this was \$412 per capita. In 1880, it was \$130,000,000; this was \$928 per capita.—*Balto. Sun*.

We have not the data before us, but we undertake to say that the per capita wealth in West Va. is much less than it was in 1870.

Jacob Sharp died April 6th at his residence in New York. He bribed the Aldermen of that city to give him the franchise of a street railroad on Broadway. The road was built and an outcry was raised about the bribery. Sharp fell a victim to popular indignation. He was indicted, tried and convicted. His lawyers obtained a new trial, and death saved him from the penitentiary. It is fashionable to hold Sharp before the public gaze as a spectacle to be detested, and New York is under the delusion that his conviction purged the city of disgrace. But it seems to us that he was less to blame than the men responsible for the election of venal Aldermen. Instead of indicting Sharp, it would have been better to indict the voters who elected corrupt officials. Instead of heap ing infamy on the memory of a bribe-giver, it would do more good to excite horror at a state of society which tolerates the election of bribe-takers.

Here in West Virginia we send to nominating conventions, and we have on the committees of our political parties men who ought to be in jail. There are those of us trying to establish clean methods and honest practices, but the body of the people are apathetic and unresponsive. It remains to be seen whether the rank and file prefer to have public affairs administered by knaves.

RAILROAD RULE.

The Richmond Terminal Company was organized in 1880 by the leading managers of the Danville railroad to control the various roads which the Danville's charter was not broad enough to cover. Most of the directors were smart Wall street operators, and H. M. Flagler, of the Standard Oil, was one of the largest holders of Terminal stock. The syndicate control nearly 5,000 miles of road and numerous steamship lines—they control practically the Southern seaboard, and stretching from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic and the Chesapeake to the Gulf. The commerce of whole States have been shaken by its evolution, and vast fortunes have been made and lost in the violent fluctuations of its shares. In October, 1886, the stock sold at \$28; the next month it sold at \$77; it is now \$22. The share capital of the Terminal Company is \$45,000,000, and this immense company has grown up within the last few years. The deal now in progress is to consolidate the Terminal and Georgia company.—*N. Y. Herald, April 8*.

It seems astonishing to us, that the rank and file of voters do not wake up to the fact that the public highways of this country are man aged by Wall street gamblers, and that their emissaries along the lines of road are instructed to hound down every man of brains who refuses to wear the collar. If the body of the people had any conception of the political power wielded by these modern railroad managers; if the masses comprehended even a tythe of the baneful influence exerted, by railroad millionaires, in making nominations, there would be a political revolution. Let it be always remembered, their object is, to keep out of the Legislature the men who, understanding this subject, will not betray the people.

MR. CARNEGIE ORDERS A SHUT DOWN.

5,000 Men Shut Out of Employment at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works.

PITTSBURGH, April 4.—The strikers at the Edgar Thomson steel works held another meeting to-day to consider Andrew Carnegie's co-operative proposition, and after a prolonged discussion it was decided to reject the offer. Superintendent Jones at once telegraphed the result to Mr. Carnegie at New York, and this evening an answer was received ordering the complete shut down of the great plant until Jan. 1, 1889. This decision was received with dismay by the large army of workmen, as they did not apprehend any movement of the kind. It will throw out of employment over 5,000 men, and will seriously affect all branches of business in the thriving borough of Braddock.—*Special dispatch to the N. Y. Sun*.

The employees of the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, finding Mr. Carnegie resolved to close the works, surrendered and accepted the wages offered.—*Dispatch to N. Y. Times of April 6th*.

From October '74 to October '81, the Edgar Thomson Steel Co. paid

97 per cent dividends; being an average of over 11 per cent, a year, and this was in addition to accumulating a surplus of \$3,286,000 on a capital of \$2,000,000.—*Mr. Hewitt's speech, Cong. Rec., vol. 3, p. 3881*.

It would seem that a company able to double its capital in 7 years and pay 11 per cent, might find a way to give Labor fair wages. We presume, these workmen will vote next fall as Mr. Carnegie tells them. Mr. Carnegie manufactures are protected from foreign competition by a tariff tax of 74 per cent on rails. In other words, when a dollar is spent for rails, you get 26 cents worth of rail, and you pay 74 cents tax; and this 74 cents goes into the pocket of the millionaire manufacturer.

COAL TO BE HELD UP.

Reading Controls the Situation and Fixes Prices.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—A prominent official of the Reading Railroad Company said to-day that no lower prices for coal will be made this year, although, taking the tolls into consideration, they are about thirty cents higher than the Spring prices of 1887. Reading is the backbone of the coal-producing companies, and it is in a position to maintain prices the market will be sustained. The Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, and Lehigh Coal and Navigation Companies clustered about Reading, control fully 90 per cent. of the total output of anthracite, and, with the Pennsylvania, 95 per cent. The Pennsylvania has expressed its willingness to abide by the agreement of the other companies, and even if they should be some cutting among the 5 per cent. of outsiders it will not affect the great coal markets, because they are not directly reached by the small producers. It follows, then, that if Reading is strong enough to adhere to the present schedule prices will be maintained.—*N. Y. Times*.

The railroad companies own the coal lands and have combined to advance prices. If the people would vote intelligently, the law would prevent railroads from mining. A railroad should be confined to the business of transportation.

REPORT ON STATE DEVELOPMENT.

By the Tax Commission.

(Continued from last issue.)

SHALL WEST VIRGINIA BE OUTSTRIPPED BY LESS FAVORED LOCALITIES.

The vast interests at stake justify effort in this behalf. It has been estimated that if our natural wealth could be speedily utilized at prices which prevail in the Lehigh valley, West Virginia would represent over 1,000 millions of property instead of her present valuation of less than 150 millions.

The question is whether we shall continue to sit with folded hands and witness other less favored localities outstrip us in the race of progress, or whether we shall make some intelligent effort to utilize our advantages.

IT IS PRACTICABLE TO OBTAIN FAITHFUL SERVICE.

It will doubtless be said that these suggestions would be valuable if they were practicable for our State to obtain for this work the faithful service of competent men and it is a mournful commentary on our institution that the public service seldom receives the benefit of honest brains. We constantly hear the remark that although the great corporations are always able to procure the faithful services of the best intellects, yet the business of the State is often inefficiently administered. But when this matter is considered it will be found that two causes operate to deprive a State of the services of such men as would perform this work successfully.

(1.) Under our present political system it is almost impossible for an aggressive man, if capable and honest, to obtain an elective office and hence it is sheer nonsense to expect the character of work here indicated to be performed except by an officer who is independent of such factitious popular clamor as will be manufactured against him by persons whose injurious schemes are thwarted by publicity; that is to say, it is not sense to expect efficient services in this behalf unless the officer be appointed and not elected.

(2.) Experience shows that the appointing power, unless constrained by safeguards is apt to be abused. (First.) The Executive is often tempted to sacrifice the public welfare in order to reward some political ally or to give the salary to some personal dependent.

(Second.) The Executive knows that his appointment of an efficient man will excite a clamor among persons whose unlawful schemes are thwarted by publicity, whereas his appointment of an inefficient man would be loudly applauded by these persons, because such applause, however sinister and insincere, serves to delude and quiet the unthinking masses. It is a common observation, that where a private interest is at stake the Executive can best preserve a spurious and ephemeral popularity by selecting for such a place as this some man who will not unearth and expose the facts. Hence the Executive is often afraid to ap-

point the very person who, in his judgment, could and would render the most efficient service to the general public.

Let it be remembered that those who profit by a concealment of the facts always desire the appointment of an officer who is either incompetent, unaggressive or of easy virtue, because in either event he will gloss over or else suppress the very information which it is most important to make public.

Among the various safeguards proposed, it has been suggested that to require applicants to publish essays discussing some of the subjects to be dealt with, would give to the Governor an opportunity to discover which applicant exhibited the greatest aptitude for work of this character. It has been further suggested that after such essays were published the general public would be surprised and disappointed should the Executive appoint a person who had not, when the opportunity was presented, manifested some capacity for the employment he solicited.

It has also been proposed that instead of a specific salary, the officer shall be paid for each report according to the number of hours he may be employed in preparing it, and that a copy of his account against the State be published at the end of such report, so that the general public may be able to contrast its cost with its merits and practical value. This suggestion ensures exposure should the official obtain from the Treasury money which he has not fairly earned.

We have been thus persistent to present these views, because our examination, requires, consultation and reflection has satisfied us:

(1.) That the situation of West Virginia is such that proper legislation will soon make her wonderfully prosperous, whereas, without such legislation, her future is not promising.

(2.) That proper legislation cannot be obtained unless and until the facts and information which warrant such legislation have been spread before the people in advantage of a Legislature.

(3.) That a law be drafted which will ensure the appointment of a competent and faithful officer and at the same time be a guarantee that such officer will not receive pay for work which has not been performed.

EX-SENATOR ROSCOE CONKLING was reported to be dying, last Tuesday morning at his hotel New York. The following is from one of the city papers of the 10th: He suffered a peculiar exposure to the severity of the blizzard on the evening of March 12 in an unavoidable walk from Wall street through Broadway to the Hoffman House. In Union square he was nearly overcome by the severity of the tempest. He lost his way in the mountain of snow that filled the square, and floundered around for nearly half an hour before he recovered his way. He was over two hours in getting home. For a few days he did not appear to have carried off any very serious results from his exposure, and continued attending to his legal pursuits, but about two weeks ago he began to complain of a cold in his head, which rapidly developed a severe local disturbance.

About 10 days ago it was noticed that his mind began to wander, and then his physician, saw that his brain was being affected. The patient presently indicated the approximate location by complaining of severe pain in the left ear. He was most of the time wildly delirious, but during Saturday and Sunday appeared to have improved greatly over his previous condition, during the week. Sunday evening he insisted, as was his custom, upon walking about the room. The ill effects of his exertion were not immediately apparent. But after dark his pulse began rapidly to rise and his temperature to grow more feverish. The doctors were hastily sent for, and at 9.36 they found his temperature 103, and his pulse 120. A consultation was called and it was decided to perform an operation. An incision over an inch in length was made back of the ear down to the bone. The wound was held open by extractors, and the external table of the bone was gently and skillfully chiseled through by the operator, when some mingled pus and blood escaped. Upon removing a little more of the bone by the chisel and mallet, the mastoid cells were reached, and then more pus escaped. The operation was now finished. During the operation, the physician experienced great difficulty in holding the patient quiet. His strength had not seemed to desert him, but in his delirious condition seemed even his own control, and his involuntary struggles had to be restrained even while he was under the influence of the anesthetic by the physicians, each holding fast his arms and legs. Two incisions were made in the mastoid process, each about a third of an inch in diameter, and from these there gushed forth about an ounce of pus, mingled with blood. After the wound had been bandaged and the patient had been made as comfortable as his condition would allow, the physicians departed, leaving one of their number on watch. For a little while Mr. Conkling lay in a stupor, very close to final dissolution. But in two hours his nervousness increased, and in a semi-delirious condition he arose from his bed and walked to and fro across the rooms. In this condition he continued for a time, all the while talking incoherently and in loose, disjointed sentences

that indicated unconscious cerebration.

For a time Mr. Conkling's life was despaired of, but he rallied and some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Although in the Senate during the 14 years where corruption was at its height in Washington, Mr. Conkling was recognized as a man above suspicion—he never made money in politics, and his strong hold on the popular heart lies solely in the fact that he has ability and will not betray a trust.

County Auxiliary Formed.

A public meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county, for the purpose of forming a county association, auxiliary to the West Virginia Immigration and development Association, was held at the court-house in Charleston on Friday, April 6, 1888. The meeting was called to order by B. C. Washington, Esq., Vice-President for the 13th Senatorial District, and on motion Hon. W. H. Travers was called to the Chair and W. W. B. Gallaher and Geo. W. Haines appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated by Mr. Travers, a committee of one from each magisterial district of the county—consisting of Messrs. B. C. Washington, N. C. Brackett, Chas. H. Knott, W. H. T. Lewis and S. D. Engle—was appointed to consider and present a plan of county organization.

During the withdrawal of this committee, the Chairman announced that the delegates to the Wheeling Convention had pledged the county for a contribution of one hundred dollars in aid of the State Association, and liberal subscriptions to raise this amount were at once made.

The committee reported the following plan of organization, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Jefferson county, in meeting assembled this day of April, 1888, do hereby agree to organize themselves into an association to be known as "Jefferson County Association, Auxiliary to West Virginia Immigration and Development Association," on the following plan:

1. The Association shall consist of such citizens of the county as shall enroll themselves as members of the Association at this meeting, or with the Vice-Presidents thereof from their respective districts, or with the Secretary of the Auxiliary Association.

2. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Secretary, and one Vice-President from each Magisterial District in the county, and from every city, town and village in the county to be hereafter elected by the enrolled members thereof, at an annual meeting of the Association to be held on the first Friday in May in each and every year.

Any vacancies in the said offices, occurring during the year to be filled by the Auxiliary Association at the next meeting of the Auxiliary Board after the said vacancy may happen.

3. The President and Vice-Presidents shall constitute an Auxiliary Board, and shall meet the first Friday in every month, in the town of Charleston, for the transaction of business.

The said Board shall be entrusted with the collection of funds and information, for the promotion of the objects of the Association, which shall be reported to the President of the said Auxiliary Board, shall be conveyed to the President of the State Board of Immigration and Development.

The President of the County Auxiliary Board shall report to every monthly meeting of the said Board the funds and information so collected, and transmitted, and the Secretary of the Board shall make a minute of the said report.

4. A special meeting of the County Board may be called either by the President or any three Vice-Presidents requesting the said President to call such meeting.

5. The members and officers of the County Association pledge themselves to furnish the President or Secretary of the County Board all such information, from time to time, with reference to the natural or other advantages of the said county as they deem of interest or value in inducing immigration into or development of said county—such as industries, adaptation of soil for certain products that from experiment may have been raised successfully; fertility of soil, raw materials for manufactures, manufacturing power, facilities for the distribution of manufactures, churches, schools, character of roads and such like information as may exist within their respective vicinities.

The committee further recommended that Hon. W. H. Travers be made permanent President of the County Auxiliary Association, and that Geo. W. Haines be chosen the permanent Secretary thereof; and that the President and Secretary select suitable persons for the Vice-Presidents contemplated by the plan of organization and announce their names through the county papers. Adopted.

The names of the persons present were enrolled as members of the Association, after which the meeting adjourned.

W. H. TRAVERS, Ch'rm.
W. W. B. GALLAHER,
Geo. W. HAINES,
Secretaries.

Pursuant to resolution of the Jefferson County Association, the following persons are designated as Vice-Presidents and members of the County Auxiliary Board:

Charleston District, John T. Colston; Kabetown District, W. H. T. Lewis; Harper's Ferry District, J. W. Rider; Shepherdstown District, Chas. H. Knott; Midway District, S. D. Engle; Charleston, Col. R. P. Chew; Shenandoah Junction, Jno. O. Aglionby; Mechanicsville, Geo. H. Turner; Kabetown, Logan Osburn, Sr.; Myerstown, W. O. Norris; Summit Point, R. W. Morrow; Ripon, H. W. Crittenden; Harper's Ferry, Rev. N. C. Brackett; Bolivar, Edward Tearney; Hallsboro, Geo. S. Eyster; Shepherdstown, W. N. Lemm; Uvilla, N. S. J. Strider; Duffields, R. L. Wyson; Midway, Dr. A. M. Evans; Kearneysville, Daniel Getzendanner; Leetown, Isaac H. Strider.

W. H. TRAVERS, Pres.
Geo. W. HAINES, Sec'y.

RIGHT HERE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

What Your Friends and Neighbors Say on a Matter of Vital Importance.

Below will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., daily receive. The subjoined unsolicited testimonials are from your friends and neighbors, ladies and gentlemen whom you know and esteem for their honor and straightforwardness, and who would scorn to be a party to any deception. What has been done for others can be done for you, and it is folly, nay, suicidal, to longer suffer when means of recovery lie at your very door:

BERKLEY SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 9, 1887.—A little over four years ago I was completely broken down with what my physicians called "Nervous Prostration." I consulted with at least six first class physicians without relief. Several of my friends had used "Warner's Safe Cure" with good results, and they told me that my only hope was in "Warner's Safe Cure." I was in a terrible condition; indeed, it was quite clear that either the asylum or the grave must be my future home. I began to take "Warner's Safe Cure" and have taken over forty-five bottles of it and four or five bottles of "Warner's Safe Pills." I could not now be induced to go back to my former state for any amount of money. My friends often say to me, "Why, what have you done?" "What have you taken?" "You are looking so well." I tell them that by the help of God "Warner's Safe Cure" has made the great change in me. I shall never forget to tell the merits of "Warner's Safe Cure."

Rev. Dr. Croft

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 31, 1887.—I was troubled with kidney disease. I can recommend "Warner's Safe Cure" for I have used it and found relief and a cure.

Dr. Henthorn

CAPON BRIDGE, W. (Gen'l Merchant) Va., Jan. 4, 1888.—I was married in October, 1882. My wife had been under treatment for two years by the best physicians of Wheeling, Va., and others. Two of them said she had the asthma and treated her therefore without beneficial results. Others said she had the neuralgia and treated her with various remedies. Her symptoms were shortness of breath, pain in the hips, side and sitting to the chest—great prostration and nervousness—the most excruciating pain at the neck of the bladder—greatly suppressed urine, frequent desire to urinate with scarcely any result attended with the most terrible suffering—chronic constipation and hemorrhoids. Three months after marriage I conceived the idea that she had kidney trouble. Fearing to trust her case further to the doctors, and having heard of "Warner's Safe Cure," I concluded to get it and give it a trial. After having taken some seven bottles of "Warner's Safe Cure" strictly according to directions, my wife concluded she was cured. Abstaining from the use of "Warner's Safe Cure" for two weeks, my wife found that her troubles were coming back. A further continuance in the use of the "Warner's Safe Cure," taking three or four bottles thereof, left her permanently well.

Now, after a lapse of six years, my wife remains a healthy, beautiful woman, the joy of my life and the mother of the brightest boy in the two Virginias—born in the second year of her confinement. I feel a gratitude and admiration for "Warner's Safe Cure" which words fail to express well.

STANTON, Jan. 28, 1887.—I have been afflicted with kidney disease for some time and I tried everything that I could think of or hear of that was thought to be of any good; but nothing had the slightest beneficial effect and I grew so much worse that I was reduced to a mere shadow. Being advised to do so, I procured and used four bottles of "Warner's Safe Cure," and I am now a strong and healthy man, able to work on full time. "Warner's Safe Cure" is beyond the reach of competition as a reliable, safe and sure remedy for kidney, liver and other kindred diseases.

W. C. Fisher

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For Man or Beast.

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Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Limbs, Scalds, Burns, Old Sores, Bruises, Chills, Frost Bites, Ringworms, Tetters, Sprains, Swelled Joints, Sore Throat, Mumps, Poison, Skin Diseases, Scut, Piles, Pains in Chest and Shoulder.

It will do a weak back more good in one night than the best plaster in the world. It cures without a rival for Rheumatism, Swelling in Horses, Scratches, Old Sores, Kicks, Windgalls, and all diseases which require an external remedy.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle.

STONEBRAKER'S
VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS
A Purely Vegetable Compound that Cures Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Biliousness, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, &c.

They reach the vital fountains of the blood, correct its action by removing obstructions, and strengthen the system by freeing it from elements of weakness. This is the reason why they have commanded, in an unparalleled manner, the confidence and recommendation of all who have used them.

Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per Box.

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Contractor and Builder.

OFFERS his services and will vigorously prosecute his avocation as Carpenter and Builder, and will take orders and execute the same promptly and satisfactorily. His experience is such that he can guarantee perfect workmanship, and his prices will compare favorably with the most reasonable. Those desiring to build or improve should give him a call.

JAN 6, 1887.

SALESMEN WANTED.
To sell Nursery Stock. Permanent employment and good salary to honest, energetic men. The business is easily learned. We grow all the reliable new varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Write for terms.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,
Established 1853. West Chester, Pa.
Maple Avenue Nurseries.
Feb 17.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures "Warts," or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by George T. Light.

In Making Our Bow

before the generous public, for the Spring and Summer of '88. We must confess it is done with a great deal of pride. Our business has been a success, and we have reason to feel PROUD.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT

is full of desirable goods. As we are doing a large Custom business for the Finest trade, employing the best skilled labor we can procure, and buying our goods for Cash. We are enabled to give you good value and guarantee entire satisfaction.

NOVELTIES for the SPRING

exceed all former efforts. Our line of Suspender is far superior to anything we have ever shown. For a complete and attractive line of Shirts in White (open front and back), Fancy Percale and Flannel, and all the new and desirable which is without a doubt the most complete in the State.

CANES AND UMBRELLAS

a look is only necessary to prove we have more of these goods than all other houses in this City combined. We are positively headquarters for these goods. We handle only Lyons Makes which are the best in the World.

We have had many calls for

TRAVELERS' BAGS and VALISES,

which is why we have a line of nice ones ranging from \$1.50 to \$12.00 each. When workmanship quality and prices are considered these goods are the most durable in the market.

In half

Hose, Underwear, Collars and Cuffs we have everything that is new and desirable, with prices as low as they can be sold.

In conclusion let us say that our line of

NECKWEAR

has never been so large and varied. We have Ground Color, Goblin Blue, Old Rose, and in fact all the new shades and at prices that will astonish you. Hoping to receive a call.

We remain Yours &c.,

GROVE BROS.,

UNDER BALDWIN HOUSE,

Hagerstown, Md.

Orders my mail promptly attended to.

Apr 4.

Commissioner's Notice!

John Moler's Executor

vs.

William Lucas, Ex'r.

To the creditors and heirs of William Lucas, deceased, Dan'l B. Lucas, Ex'r. of Wm. Lucas and as Special Commissioner:

EXTRACT FROM DECEASED: It is ordered that this cause be referred to S. W. Washington, Commissioner, with instructions to report what amount is due from the estate of Wm. Lucas, upon the debts heretofore credited against it, which payments have been made since the 12th of January in this cause and to settle the account of Dan'l B. Lucas as Ex'r. and Special Commissioner.

Notice is hereby given that I will proceed to execute the above decree at the office of Forest W. Brown, in Charleston, Jefferson Co., W. Va., on the 24th day of April, 1888.

S. W. WASHINGTON, Com.

March 22, '88.—4t.

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Very Respectfully,